

RANKING OFFICER ARRIVES AT CAMP

COL. E. M. BLYTHE IS IN CHARGE
AT CAMP STYX—TALKS
OF RECRUITING.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark
the Progress of South Carolina People,
Gathered Around the State
Capitol.

Columbia.

Col. Edgeworth Montague Blythe, commander of the First South Carolina Infantry and ranking officer in the state, came early to camp Styx in order to superintend the work of preparation for the reception of the First and the Second regiments.

"I anticipate no trouble in recruiting our regiments up to war strength," said Col. Blythe. "There will be recruiting officers in each station after the troops leave and these, with the assistance of medical examiners, will take care of all those who desire to enlist after the regiments are encamped at Styx. Before being mustered into service of the United States the men will stand a second physical examination by medical officers of the regular army."

The tendency has been to localize the enlistment of troops. It should be clearly understood that any person in the state can enlist in any company.

"I am glad to see the liberality with which employers are releasing their men for service in the militia. As long as the employers are themselves not serving it seems to me that their willingness to assist the government should extend to taking care of their employees who are willing to serve their country in active service."

"As soon as the companies are encamped the men will be put to work, the nature of which will be dependent upon the existing circumstances at Styx. If there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done the men will be set to work clearing off the grounds; if, however, the grounds are in condition we will commence drilling at once."

"A schedule of work will soon be arranged, including drills in close and extended order and rifle practice."

Want Funds to Erect Hall.

An appeal to the patriotism of South Carolinians was issued by W. W. Moore, adjutant general, for funds with which to erect a commodious hall on the encampment grounds at Styx for the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men and officers. It is estimated that the assembly hall, which would be a permanent adjunct of the camp, would cost \$750. Contributions to the fund will be received in the office of the adjutant general.

"There is not a sufficient amount of state and federal funds available for such a worthy purpose," said Gen. Moore, "and it is my hope and desire that people from all sections of the state will send contributions to me at once so that the building can be put in use early."

"No one familiar with the rules and regulations of army service, should begrudge the patriotic members of the National Guard a short period of recreation in a comfortable lounging room, where the men will have their only opportunity to enjoy even partially the luxuries of the homes they have left."

"For three years I have urged upon the legislature the need of such a hall at the encampment grounds. The present crisis makes such a building all the more necessary as the men will be hard at work for a large part of the day, and should have other places to lounge besides their tents. If constructed, the building will promote a spirit of fellowship among the enlisted men."

Peoples Defines Status of Guard.

An opinion was given by Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, advising that the authority over the National Guard of South Carolina was transferred to the president of the United States, immediately upon their call into service, according to the new military statute of the United States, passed June 3, 1916. Arguments offered to substantiate federalization of the guard were that they were entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances; that all vacancies are filled by orders of the president; and all dismissals confirmed by his action. "The president is virtually given the entire control of the National Guard when called into the service of the national government."

Offers to Serve Guard as Nurse.

Miss Susan P. Wainwright of Hampton has offered her services, offering to go to Mexico as a nurse.

"I desire after careful thought and calm consideration," writes Miss Wainwright to the adjutant general, "to offer my services to my country. I am willing to go to Mexico as a nurse or in any capacity that would be best. I would like very much to go to the actual front."

"I am a stenographer and understand general office work. I now hold a position with Lightsey Bros., Inc."

South Carolina Stands Twenty-Seventh

South Carolina stands 27th in military strength in the column of states with an organized National Guard of 1,546, according to statistics collected previous to the movement to recruit all companies up to and above minimum strength last week. New York leads with an organized military strength of 16,440 and Pennsylvania second with 10,097. Three other states register above 5,000 enlisted men: Illinois 5,856, Massachusetts 5,492, Ohio 5,856. There is no organized militia in Nevada. Utah stands at the foot in the remaining states with 454 enlisted men. The total organized militia before effort to enlarge the enlistment recently was 132,208, including commissioned officers. The total unorganized military strength of the United States, consisting of males between the ages of 18 and 44 years, was, according to the 1910 census report, 20,534,347. Of this number South Carolina would provide 276,788. The number includes both whites and negroes.

Mustering Officer at Camp.

Capt. J. M. Graham has received orders from the chief of the militia bureau to act as mustering officer for the United States army at the mobilization camp at Styx. The telegram, notifying him of his duties, is as follows: "You will proceed to camp without delay with a view of receiving arms, equipment and clothing to arrive from federal supply depots and to arm and equip fully organizations to war strength. Arrange with state authorities to procure tentage or other suitable storage; to furnish guards fatigue, details and clerical assistance. Blank forms and instructions for mustering in will be sent you in due time."

National Guard of South Carolina.

The National Guard of South Carolina, comprising at peace strength 2,658 men, includes staff and sanitary troops, two regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, five companies of coast artillery and five divisions of naval militia. The organization is deficient in machine gun companies, there being none now in service, but it is understood an effort will be made to form one in Columbia. At war strength, of course, the total would be much over the peace basis, the war maximum being 150 men for infantry companies, as against a peace strength of about 75.

The following are the commands and the officers of the State National Guard:

Adjutant general's department—Brigadier General W. W. Moore.

Inspector general's department—Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell.

Judge advocate general's department—Maj. F. H. Weston.

Over 2,000 Club Boys.

"We have between 2,000 and 2,500 young boys enlisted in the corn clubs and the pig clubs," said L. L. Baker of Bishopville, supervising agent for the boys' club work, who was among the visitors in Columbia. "The agricultural clubs are growing and fine results are being secured," he added. Mr. Baker left to go to Rock Hill to attend an agricultural meeting.

"We are paying particular attention to the pig clubs," said Mr. Baker, "and there are about 1,000 boys now enlisted in these. The banks of the state are showing a fine spirit by their liberal financial co-operation with the young farmers. More than \$6,000 has been invested in pure bred stock. The banks loan money to the boys at a very low rate of interest to purchase the pure bred stock. We are trying to dignify and magnify the work and our efforts are being crowned with success."

Postoffice at Camp Styx.

The postoffice department has authorized W. H. Coleman, postmaster at Columbia, to establish a military postoffice with sufficient help for the camp at Styx. The arrangements for the opening of the office were by Congressman Lever.

Automobile Route to Camp Styx.

Capt. George C. Warren, quartermaster in charge of the transportation, inspection and repair departments for the encampment at Styx, has requested that all automobilists from Columbia approach the camp by way of Styx station and leave by way of Dixiana.

Staff Officers Arrive at Camp.

Capt. G. H. Mahon, Jr., adjutant of the First South Carolina Infantry, and Capt. Wyatt Aiken Sybt, commissariat, arrived at Camp Styx at the same time with Col. E. M. Blythe of Greenville.

Arrange Telephones at Camp.

Two telephone connections have been made at Camp Styx. One will be for the transaction of official business and the other will be a pay station for use by the troopers.

New Enterprises Authorized.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Oregon pharmacy of Greenwood with a capital of \$10,000.

The L. B. Tuten Gin Company of Brunswick has been commissioned with a capital of \$2,000. The petitioners are: L. B. Tuten, R. G. Addison, A. W. Brabham and H. C. Williams.

The A. and S. Candy Company of Columbia has been chartered with a capital of \$2,000. The officers are: Algie W. Sims, president and secretary, and E. L. Allison, treasurer.

NATIONAL GUARD HASTEN FOR DUTY

NEW ORDERS CAST ASIDE "RED
TAPE"—MILITIMEN RUSH TO
BORDER.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

U. S. Hovers on Brink of Hostilities.—
Grim Evidences Appear That Tension
Has Been Greatly Increased.—
Report of Battle of Carrizal.

NEW ORDERS BEAR CALL FOR HASTE

Washington.—National Guard organizations throughout the country were straining every nerve to prepare for active service on the Mexican border. New orders flashed over the wires by Secretary Baker bore a call for haste. Red tape was cast aside and authorization given under which the state soldiers will be pushed to reinforce the border guards at the earliest possible moment. The entire army of 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at General Funston's disposal.

Field Headquarters, Colona Dublin, Chihuahua, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—That Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, either is dead or a prisoner was the conclusion reached when no report had been received from any of the three officers who accompanied the troops of the Tenth engaged in the battle at Carrizal. Mexican reports said that Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair were among the dead.

The only word of the fight has been brought to General Pershing by seven enlisted men, who have straggled into camp. These men all insisted that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander and Captain Boyd parleyed, apparently reaching an amicable conclusion and that immediately afterward the Americans were led into a trap, from which the Mexicans opened fire upon them with concealed machine guns.

None of the stragglers reaching here were able to give any information as to the fate of the remnant of the 100 or more men composing the command.

San Antonio, Texas.—The two troops of the Tenth Cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd, practically were wiped out by the attack of the Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal, June 2, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing.

General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, have reached the main column. All were enlisted men, but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank of the American troops at the conclusion of a parley between Capt. Boyd and General Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines. Capt. Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire and the combined effort of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which almost had surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Capt. Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is feared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Capt. Boyd's men from the trap.

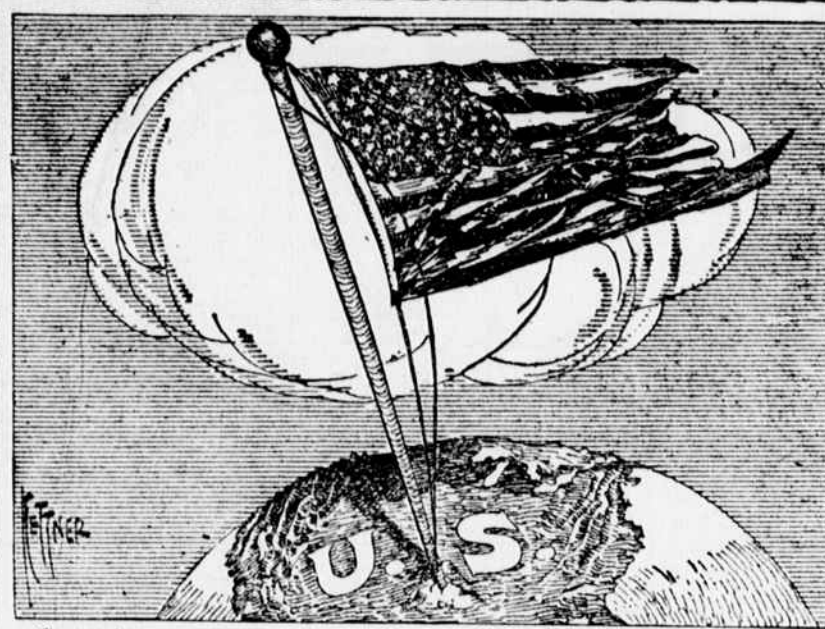
CONGRESS TAKES VIGOROUS FAR-REACHING ACTION

Approves President Wilson's Use of
National Guard in Crisis.

Washington.—Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the National Guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by Congress in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the president a free hand to draft as Federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath.

By the resolution \$1,000,000 would be appropriated to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month. Only two representatives, a Socialist and a Democrat voted against the resolution. During the debate preceding its adoption several Republicans attacked the administration's policy and insisted that President Wilson should have informed congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war existed.

LONG MAY IT WAVE!



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U. S. SOLDIERS ARE SLAIN FUNSTON CALLS FOR MEN

GENERAL FUNSTON OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCES HEAVY LOSS
OF LIFE.

Detachment of Negro Regiment En-
counters Enemy. Near. Ahumada.
General Gomez, Commanding Force
of Mexicans, Shot Dead.

San Antonio, Texas.—American soldiers of General Pershing's command and a force of Carranza troops commanded by General Felix Gomez, fought at Carrizal, nine miles southwest of Ahumada, the Mexican field base, and 70 miles east of General Pershing's line of communication.

General Pershing had been unable to get to General Funston any report of the engagement but there appeared no reason to doubt the report from Mexican sources that a serious engagement had taken place and there was little doubt that the Americans, a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro organization, had suffered heavily.

El Paso, Texas.—American and Carranza troops fought a sanguinary battle only a few hours after President Wilson's 6000-word note warning General Carranza that the "gravest consequences" would follow an attack upon American forces in Mexico had gone forward. With which side victory rested was not known on the border as no report from General Pershing had come through.

The casualties also were not known but nearly a score of General Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans were reported to have lost more than 40. Seventeen Americans were declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and hurried to Chihuahua City under guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans was said to have done heavy execution.

The Americans engaged were thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican forces, whose commander, General Felix Gomez was killed, was not known.

EUROPEAN POWERS SEEK TO PREVENT WAR WITH MEXICO

Exert Pressure Upon Carranza As He
Considers American Note.

Washington.—While General Carranza and his cabinet had under consideration the American rejection of the demand for the recall of General Pershing's troops from Mexico, European diplomats were exerting pressure upon the first chief to prevent him from going to war with the United States, according to advices reaching here from Mexico City.

Allied diplomatic representatives in Mexico believe too that German influence has been working on Carranza in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers. They have asserted that German agencies have been active in stirring up feeling against the United States not only in Mexico, but throughout South and Central America, to prevent this country from securing trade formerly controlled by German merchants.

It is understood that the diplomats have pointed out to General Carranza that the American note only declines to consider immediately any suggestion that is troops be withdrawn from Mexico and that it quotes a portion of the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon, providing for the gradual withdrawal of the forces.

NOGALES, MENACED, ASKS AND GETS AID

Nogales, Ariz.—Alarmed by persistent reports of large bodies of Mexican troops near here and others mobilizing at Magdalena, the mayor and the Nogales board of trade sent telegrams to General Funston and Secretary of State Lansing and finally, when no answers had been received to President Wilson demanding the immediate dispatch of more troops to this vicinity. The population of Nogales, Ariz., is 66 per cent Mexican.

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The address referred to is believed to be the one mentioned in a recent dispatch which General Carranza was quoted as saying he did not wish war, but would not avoid it to the sacrifice of the national dignity. In some quarters, the telegram was interpreted as forecasting a backdown on the part of the first chief. It was pointed out that the United States has no intention of sending additional forces into Mexico unless a new situation arises.

70,000 MEN TO FACE CARRANZA ARMY IN 10 DAYS

Bandits Are Still Operating—Prepare
to Equip Soldiers.

San Antonio. — Facing Carranza's army in Northern Mexico there will be stationed along the Rio Grande within a week or ten days an American force that will total, it was stated, almost 70,000 men.

Already the border army, made up of regulars and the militiamen of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000.

The quartermaster department will advertise at once for bids on horses and mules for which the army must pay at the prevailing market prices, more than \$10,000,000. Instructions that were received announced that the army was in the market for 26,500 cavalry horses; 15,100 artillery horses, 8,000 wheel mules, 8,100 lead mules and 8,000 pack mules.

Reports continued to indicate that bandits are operating just south of the international line and that new incursions may be expected at any time.

CONFREES AGREE ON THE NAVY BUILDING PROGRAM

Washington.—A building program of at least four battle cruisers, 20,700 men in the navy's enlistment year at the General Pershing's headquarters conference as provisions, and Mrs. Pershing at the conclusion of a party to include in the pending naval bill. As passed by the house the measure provides for only five capital ships, all battlecruisers and for a personnel increase of only 11,000 men.

DEMobilIZATION OF GREEK ARMY

ALLIES ARE GREATLY RELIEVED
BY ORDER OF THE GREEK
GOVERNMENT.

DISSOLUTION OF CHAMBER

Will Be Followed By a New General
Election As Soon As Electoral Body
Has Been Restored to Normal
Conditions.

London.—The urgency of the Greek problem has greatly diminished since last October, when Premier Venizelos was driven from power by King Constantine and his court and the pro-German element in the Greek army, but the news that the Greek Government had accepted the demands of the Entente Allied governments for the demobilization of the army, dissolution of the Greek chamber and a general election, was received in Great Britain with much relief and satisfaction.

The British Government issued the full text of the Entente Allies' note to Greece, which contained four demands, as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing."

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of the benevolent neutrality toward the allied powers and sincere concentration of the national wishes."

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the chamber, followed by new elections after the period required by the constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions."

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the allied legation and those under their jurisdiction."

FUNSTON AND STAFF WORKING ON PLANS

Preparations for Moving National
Guard to Border Are Being Made.

San Antonio, Texas.—While General Funston awaited a report from General Pershing that would bear out the American version of the Carrizal fight he and his staff worked at high pressure perfecting military details. Two reports from General Pershing came during the day, but when they were sent no survivor of the detachment that faced the machine fire of the Mexican troops had returned to the American lines.

Two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry were sent by General Pershing to get into touch with the remnant of Troop H, of the Tenth Cavalry, which was engaged in the fight. The distance to the scene of the fight was calculated by army men as being about 90 miles instead of 60, when full allowance was made for all the curves in the trail.

General Pershing manifested surprise at the Mexican report that the officers of the troop had precipitated the engagement. He told General Funston in his report that all of his men had received the most positive orders not to do anything that might precipitate a fight.

TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO FORT RINGOLD, RIO GRANDE

Mission, Texas.—Nine officers and 286 men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed here for the last eight months were rushed to Fort Ringold, at Rio Grande City, following receipt of reports that Mexican bandits were threatening that town. A machine gun company accompanied the infantrymen.

ORDERS FOR TROOPS.

Washington. — Orders went from the War Department to General Barry at Chicago, commanding the Central Department and General Brill, at San Francisco, commanding the Western Department, directing that as soon as 5,000 National Guard have been mustered into the Federal service in either department they shall be dispatched to the border.

STRAGGLERS REPORT THE FIGHT AT CARRIZAL.

San Antonio, Texas. — Stragglers of the Tenth Cavalry detachment in the fight at Carrizal are reported to have been killed. General Pershing's headquarters conference as provisions, and Mrs. Pershing at the conclusion of a party to include in the pending naval bill. As passed by the house the measure provides for only five capital ships, all battlecruisers and for a personnel increase of only 11,000 men.